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HOME NEWS WHILE AWAY

To keep in touch with home
news Washingtonians leaving the
city should not fail to have The
Washington Herald mailed to
them. It will be sent promptly,
and addresses may be changed as
often as desired without inter-
ruption of service.

Mail order or phone Main 3300,
giving the old and new addresses.

Now Up to Canada.

At last the time has arrived for all
who have been interested in the long-
drawn debates and long-delayed action
on reciprocity to sing the doxology.
The reciprocity agreement, so far as the
United States is concerned, is a law.
The burden of further action now shifts
across the boundary to Canada. At last
all has been done that the United States
can do toward clinching this interna-
tional agreement for better relations
and mutual advantage.

The President's courageous stand for
the measure, based upon his conscien-
tious convictions as to its beneficial
workings, led to internal strife within
his own party to such an extent that
he was compelled to depend upon the
Democrats for material aid. The multi-
tudinous and varying interests in the
commercial and industrial field, due to
geographical and tariff causes, led to
strong opposition to reciprocity, which
some honestly believed, and others were
made to believe for political reason,
would tend to ruin certain industries
and would adversely affect the farmer.
Now, however, the agreement is a fact
accomplished. All the difficulties have
disappeared in Washington, where, at
the outset, they were thickest, while
they have grown more formidable at
Ottawa, where early indications were
for a smooth road for the bill. The
expected mastery of the Canadian
Parliament has not been demonstrated
by the Laurier cabinet, and the opposi-
tion has been able to postpone a vote
until the American decision was
reached, under the guise of "letting all
politics rest until the coronation." The
real cause lay deeper. The opposition
from the outset meant to defer settle-
ment of the issue by Parliament and
to have it decided by the people at an
election.

If a division should be compelled in
the Ottawa house and the government
insist upon continuous sessions, the
bill may be forced through, but it
would be followed by a dissolution and
a new election, which means that the
voters indirectly would be called upon
to ratify or to reject the action of the
old majority. In other words, the effect
would be one of submitting the ques-
tion to a referendum. Mr. Laurier
shows abundant confidence in the out-
come of such an appeal to the people,
should the opposition force it. So does
Mr. Borden, the Conservative leader.
Both profess a sweeping victory, should
such an election be held, which probably
would be in October.

From our side it is not so easy to
foresee the result of such a contest.
The Canadian Northwest may safely
be counted solidly in favor of reci-
procity. Ontario, with its vast lake
shipping and industrial interests, cen-
tered at Toronto, looks doubtful. The
Maritime Provinces ought to vote for
the plan, owing to the advantages ac-
cruing to them from their geographical
position. Quebec is not enough inter-
ested, and the vote there may largely
depend upon local issues, while British
Columbia, as far as can be learned at
this distance, is uncertain.

As to the results from reciprocity
itself, so much has been said on both
sides, in the press, that little remains
to be added at this late day. If trade
is a good thing, it certainly should be
stimulated between nations living prac-
tically upon the same plane, working
under substantially the same conditions,
and enjoying, relatively, the same advan-
tages. If, therefore, there is any coun-
try on the face of the globe with which
the United States should create and
maintain freer trade conditions, it is
Canada. As to the prognosticated bad
effect of reciprocity upon our own
Northwest, North and South Dakota
and Montana alone have almost forty-
nine million more acres of farm land
than Northwestern Canada. Our farm-
ers have been led to believe that reci-

procity with Canada would result in
the invasion of the United States by
Canadian producers, and the consequent
lowering of farm products. On the
contrary, we will need Canadian farm
products as we grow in population,
but we shall also need the Canadian
markets to dispose of our manufactures.

It is a fair guess, in spite of that Wis-
consin professor's charge that American
women are so wasteful, that the aver-
age woman can select a steak a great
deal better than the majority of univer-
sity professors.

An Unfortunate Contention.

Once again the board of education
and the District Commissioners are at
daggers' points over our public schools.
This time the particular bone of con-
tention is the form in which the board
submitted to the Commissioners certain
estimates for appropriations for school
buildings and grounds. The Commis-
sioners have criticised the manner in
which those estimates were submitted
to them, intimating that the board's
action amounted to discrimination
against colored schools. In this case,
the reprehensible feature is that race
feeling may be engendered as a result
of a public discussion between the co-
ordinate authorities. Both sides doubt-
less believe that their position is just,
but it is to be regretted, nevertheless,
that a dispute has again arisen.

If divided authority ever has given
rise to difficulties in an administration,
that condition is well illustrated in the
case of the schools of Washington. It
would be intolerable to believe that
the schools of the Capital must always
rest over a volcano, ready to be torn
asunder by every explosion between the
two authorities. By this time it ought
to be evident to every unprejudiced per-
son in the District that the system in
vogue is the real cause of the trouble.

Either the Commissioners or the board
of education should have full author-
ity, or it should be vested in some
other single body. The principle of
divided jurisdiction is in itself illogical.

The man who invented a method of
photographing the soul has gone bank-
rupt. No wonder. His office was in
the Wall street district, and who would
be courageous enough there to have his
soul photographed?

College Education.

The always interesting but never set-
tled question of the value of college
education in practical life is discussed
in emphatic manner by Mr. R. T.
Crane, of Chicago, in an address which
he has taken the trouble to print and
circulate in pamphlet form, because he
was denied the opportunity of its deliv-
ery. It seems he was selected to ad-
dress a collegiate graduating class, but
his effort, when submitted to the presi-
dent of the institution, was found to be
so radical that another orator was se-
lected.

While Mr. Crane, like all partisans,
goes to the extreme in his consideration
of the question, he nevertheless offers
much encouragement to the boy whose
circumstances will not allow him to
secure a college education. In fact,
from Mr. Crane's point of view, he is
a subject for congratulation, rather than
of commiseration. Mr. Crane has no
use for any college. He regards gradu-
ating classes, fraternities, and univer-
sity clubs as "silly rot." He says that
colleges, as a class, foster a disrespect
for honest manual labor, lead to the
formation of bad habits, and generally
unfit a young man for successful strug-
gle with the world.

Statements of this character, of
course, instantly meet with denial and
open the way to extended and unsatis-
factory argument. There can be no
doubt, however, that Mr. Crane is well
within the bounds of truth when he
insists that a college education is not
indispensable to success. Many of the
Presidents of the United States did not
receive a college education. George
Washington, Andrew Jackson, Martin
Van Buren, Zachary Taylor, Millard
Fillmore, Abraham Lincoln, Andrew
Johnson, Grover Cleveland, and Wil-
liam McKinley were not college gradu-
ates. In the business world some of the
most successful men are those who
came up from the bottom of the lad-
der, gathering such education as they
could under adverse circumstances and
utilizing their native ability to the ut-
most. Whether men with college train-
ing are actually handicapped in their
efforts to achieve substantial success is
a question upon which there will be a
wide difference of opinion, although Mr.
Crane quotes many facts in proof of
his position. The testimony of Mr. E.
C. Mercer, special secretary of the As-
sociation of Colleges of North America,
to the effect that he has found over
1,000 college-bred men in slums, prisons,
jails, and sanatoriums is triumphantly
quoted by Mr. Crane, while he also re-
peats the statement of ex-President
Eliot, of Harvard, that there is no
occasion to go to college to get an
education.

Theodore Roosevelt, himself a col-
lege man, once said that the non-col-
lege graduate would forge ahead un-
til he was thirty years old, but after
that the college man would pass him
in the struggle of life. Almost every
public man has his own opinion upon
the subject, formed largely upon his
own experience. The question, there-
fore, is likely to remain an open one
indefinitely. The only value to the dis-
cussion lies in the assurance which it
gives to the young man deprived of a
college education that he need not be
discouraged on account of that fact, but
that the world can be conquered

through other agencies than the knowl-
edge of Greek and Latin and the high-
er mathematics.

A great share of President Taft's pre-
sident worries begin with a "W"—Wil-
son, Wickersham, and Wiley.

Thanks to Senator Curtis.

Let it be recorded to his credit that
from the lethargy surrounding Distric-
tary matters before Congress Senator
Charles Curtis, of Kansas, has arisen
to take notice of and to answer the
Capital's call for action. His activity
is a sign of that patriotism which, by
inspiration, all national legislators ought
to possess and which would assure the
District of Columbia proper attention
by Congress. Kansas is a far away
State, and it may be assumed with safety
that no great reward will await Mr.
Curtis at home for his interest in our
local affairs. For that reason his serv-
ice is all the more commendable.

Senator Curtis is the acting chair-
man of the District Committee. Its
chairman, Senator Gallinger, the staunch
friend of the District, is absent from
the city. It is gratifying to note that
Mr. Curtis has not hesitated to shoulder
the tasks which his absent colleague
would not have shirked. His action
is the more gratifying because of the
general disposition at the Capitol to
ignore the claims of the District in
the public business.

It is to be hoped that more Senators
and Representatives may awaken to a
sense of their duties toward the Dis-
trict, over which Congress, by the terms
of the Constitution, exercises exclusive
legislative jurisdiction.

The farce of a "republican" govern-
ment in Haiti, like the motion picture
shows, remains a continuous perform-
ance.

Judging by the reports of the strength
of the royalist forces massed on the
frontier of Portugal, it would seem to
be about time for King Manuel to leave
the abodes of fashion in London.

Maybe the final vote on reciprocity in
the Senate was due to the electric fans.

It has been suggested that President
Taft, instead of being invited to go up
in an aeroplane, should be asked to use
a traveling crane.

When swatting the fly, look out that
you do not break your wrist.

When Rockefeller kicks about his taxes
the rest of us feel that maybe we have
a real grievance.

The center of population has been lo-
cated near Unionville, Ind., but no one
has yet been able to locate Unionville.

If the glaciers in Alaska are really
melting, it shows that something has
been left by the land grabbers.

A LITTLE NONSENSE.

A MERE DELUSION.
We cut with hope the cantaloupe
And lay it wide;
Expect to gulp the luscious pulp
We find inside.

Ah, cruel blow! We must forego
The promised feed.
We only find, besides the rind,
A mass of seed.

The Next Question.
"Mrs. Wombat has inherited \$1,000,000.
Of course, she is buying new furniture
and making many changes."
"Is she going to keep her old hus-
band?"

Something Worth Seeing.
"Don't you like the scenery?" asked
the country cousin.
"Scenery is all right in its way," re-
plied the city cousin, "but just wait until
you come to town next winter. Then
I'll take you motoring and show you the
electric signs."

Disgruntled Press Agent.
"What's that?"
"I say it's nothing but an artfully
advertised aggregation of antiquated
acts, apathetic animals, and fossilized
froaks."
"Oh, you've found the circus, have you?"

Not in Life.
I love to watch the hero strut
Throughout a play.
I'd like to be as noble, but
It wouldn't pay.

Seaside Etiquette.
"That girl in the breakers is evidently
in distress. Why don't you swim to her
rescue?"
"It would be very bad form. I rescued
her yesterday."

No Longer Funny.
"The green apple doubles 'em up."
"The green apple joke is not so suc-
cessful," remarked the press humorist
with a sad smile.

A Slight Mistake.
"Hello, Debbs! You look like another
man after your vacation."
"I am another man," retorted the in-
dividual addressed. "My name, sir, is
Dingbat."

His Only Comment.
"Did you tell your father she had ac-
cepted you?"
"Yes."
"And what did he say?"
"Said the silly season was evidently
open."

The Uses of Adversity.
A Chicago man who was visiting a cer-
tain region in Arkansas observed to a
farmer that there was a great deal of
grape in that part of the country. "What
a gentleman!" said the traveler. "It un-
fits a man for work, doesn't it?"
"Gentle!" it does," said the farmer,
most solemnly. "Still, when my boy Sam
has a right hard fit of shakes, we feast
the churn dasher to him, and he brings
the butter inside of twelve minutes."

Looking Backward.
From Good Housekeeping.
"You have a fine signature, Mr. So-
and-so," said a salesman to a buyer
who had written his name with many
fourishes.
"Yes," answered the buyer, proudly.
"I should have one of my forerunners
signed the Declaration of Independence."
"So?" said the salesman. "Well, you
ain't got nothing on me. One of my
forerunners signed the Ten Command-
ments."

ABOUT WASHINGTON.

From the Detroit Free Press.
Somehow or other, with Dr. Wiley on
the job we enjoy our meals better.

From the Dallas News.
The Ananias club is obsolete; but flour-
ishing is the new Society of the Con-
gressional Probod.

From the Pittsburgh Post.
We could work up some excitement if
John Hays Hammond had selected her
majesty's ribs for the jocular jab.

From the Omaha Star.
Why should not Congress begin in-
vestigating Ty Cobb for stealing enough
bases to beat Washington's ball team?

From the Atlanta Journal.
It is hard on Congress having to stay
in Washington so long, but what about
the correspondent who has to write
about it?

From the Ohio State Journal.
The Senate voted an appropriation of
\$100,000 for a Confederate naval monument
at Vicksburg. That is letting down the
bars to the ground.

From the Atlanta Constitution.
No one has mentioned Mr. Fairbanks as
a Presidential possibility, and yet the po-
litical weather is greatly in need of the
cooling down process.

From the Boston Transcript.
Whatever the merits of the stories about
Controller Bay, Bering Sea, the new fur
seal treaty, and so forth, the names them-
selves are pleasant to contemplate. They
suggest polar bears, icebergs, and frigid
associations generally.

From the Florida Times-Union.
President Taft is having a chair made to
fit him, and this will be left in the
White House. Let the Democrats be care-
ful to place in it a man who will not rattle
around and get lost, because Taft is
really a big man, though a Republican.

BOY SCOUTS OPPOSED.

"Anti-Boy" Organization Formed at
St. Louis to Frown Upon War.

From the New Orleans Daily States.
That every movement that aims to ac-
complish good arouses opposition is in-
dicated by the fact that an organization
of "Anti-Boy Scouts" has been formed in
St. Louis, and it appears to have been
launched by those who believe that the
boys who join the Boy Scouts will become
murderers. In order to keep the world
perfectly happy, the "anti-boys" have
pledged themselves to frown upon war
savagely which, in a way, is commend-
able.

The trouble is that war has nothing
to do with the Boy Scouts, who are work-
ing along lines devised by benevolent
persons who have no intention other than
to make good men out of the healthy
youngsters. Those, therefore, who formed
an organization in opposition to the Boy
Scouts surely have a wrong conception
of what the young scouts are doing. It
may be that the opposition arose from the
selection of the word "scout" which
sounds war-like, but if Gen. Baden-
Powell, who inaugurated the movement,
had called his organization the Boys'
Moral and Physical Improvement League
not a corporal's guard of boys would
have joined it.

As a matter of fact the Boy Scouts are
now being taught only such things as
the intelligent country boy is familiar
with, but which the city-raised boy has
had no chance of learning. They are be-
ing taught how to take care of them-
selves in the open country, and how to
have a good time that will benefit them
morally and physically without acquiring
bad habits. Hence the Boy Scouts
movement will be supported by public
sentiment in spite of the opposition of
foolish people.

PEPPERY PARAGRAPHS.

From the Kansas City Journal.
Bear kindly with Mr. Carnegie. He
gives assurance that there will be no
more multimillionaires, and he is get-
ting old and is scattering his money.

From the Indianapolis News.
To begin with, what is soda water?
Dr. Wiley.
Well, doc, on this interesting occasion
we'll be the goat. What is soda water?

From the Nashville Tennessean.
The oldest circus clown has died again.
It's about time now for the biggest fat
lady to cash in again.

From the Los Angeles Express.
President Brown of the New York Cen-
tral will step out of his \$3,000 a year
salary to become a Senatorial candidate.
Oh, the foolish things some people do!

From the Kansas City Journal.
You may not care for the circus, but
don't despise those who do. They have
a source of enjoyment that you have not
and are rather to be envied.

From the Detroit Free Press.
Hunt we seem to have india-rubber
spinal columns.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.
An Iowa has broken his wrist wait-
ing a fly. And it's a hellion to one he
fle escaped.

From the Pittsburgh Post.
A Kansas farmer explains that dog
days are so designated because they are
so "dog-gone" hard on the hands in
the harvest field.

Jealousy of Wolgang.
From the Chicago Tribune.
Pardon the suggestion, but is not Mr.
Wolgang the most remunerative small
ad now attracting the notice of the pub-
lic?

Locomotive Blew Out the Fire.
From the Toledo Capital.
Using a locomotive engine to extinguish
the flames in a burning building is a new
departure in Lindaborg, but this is what
happened here.

On the outskirts of the city a Mexican
bull situated about thirty-five feet from
the Missouri tracks caught fire, and being
out of reach of the fire department it be-
came the duty of the man nearest the
blaze at last to make an attempt to put
out the fire.
The Missouri Pacific's engine was
standing idle on the tracks and had on
plenty of steam. The engineer saw the
fire and stomped up to a point opposite
the burning building, turned on all his
steam, and blew the fire out in a few
minutes. The steam smothered the fire.

Immense.
From the Chicago Tribune.
Roosevelt being no longer a target, the
esteemed New York Sun is bombarding
Bob La Follette. It accuses the Sun and
doesn't do Bob a pennyworth of harm.

There's One Proven an Alibi.
From the New York Tribune.
It was said to be \$40,000,000 ready to
help Manuel regain his throne. Won-
der who's interested in putting him over?

CURIOUS BITS OF HISTORY

By A. W. MACY.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S LIFE GUARD.

Gen. Washington's Life Guard
was organized in the spring of
1775 and served until the close
of the Revolutionary war. Its
number varied at different times,
from 60 to 250 men. They were
soldiers in the regular service,
chosen from the various regi-
ments, and it was their special
duty to protect the person, bag-
gage, and papers of the chief.
They were selected with special
reference to their fitness for such
work, physically and mentally,
and, of course, absolute loyalty
to the American cause was a
prime requisite. At one time,
when the army was stationed at
New York, the Tories formed a
plot to capture Gen. Washington
and deliver him to one of the
British armed ships in the har-
bor. They succeeded in bringing
one of the Life Guard to assist
them, but, fortunately, the plot
was discovered and the traitorous
guard was hanged. The last sur-
vivor of the Life Guard was Usal
Knapp, of Orange County, N. Y.
He died in 1858, and in 1860 a
monument was erected over his
grave, at the foot of the flagstaff
in front of Washington's head-
quarters at Newburgh on the Hudson.
(Copyright, 1911, by Joseph B. Rowles.)

To-morrow—Boom Times at the National Capital.

Some Bureau Chiefs Who Have Turned Fortunes Aside.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.
There are men here who are doing for
the government for \$5,000 a year services
for which they would be paid from \$10,000
to \$25,000 by private firms. Take Dr.
Wiley, for instance. He gets from the
government the exceedingly modest salary
of \$5,000 a year. Were he to accept
an offer to become the head of some of
the big food, drug, or other manufactur-
ing concerns that would like to use his
knowledge and his name he might obtain
\$25,000 a year easily and a share of the
profits besides.

One of the best examples of all is Logan
Waller Page, the director of the United
States office of public roads. He is a typi-
cal illustration of the kind of man that
the United States government is able to
attract to her service.

He is about forty-one years old and was
born in Richmond, Va. He is of a distin-
guished family. He was educated at
Powder Point School, Bear Island Acad-
emy, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and
Harvard University. Then he studied at
the French School of Bridges and Roads
in Paris, after which he made a special
study of the systems of road construction
in use in other countries in Europe.

It was Logan Waller Page who inau-
gurated the testing laboratory at the
Lawrence Scientific School at Harvard
in 1898, and he was in charge of this lab-
oratory and with the Massachusetts
Highway Commission from 1903 to 1904.

He then organized the division of tests
of the Department of Agriculture, and was
chief of that division from 1905 to 1906.
He has been director of the office of pub-
lic roads since 1906, at which time the
office was formed by uniting the division
of tests with the office of public road in-
quiry.

The scientists under Director Page
could obtain big salaries were they will-
ing to work for private concerns. Mr.
Page himself might easily obtain five
times his present salary by working for
a private concern. He patented his oil-
cement-concrete invention—a mixture that
is absolutely impervious to water and is
said to make the best kind of paving
material—and gave it to the people. Any-
body can use it; Mr. Page doesn't get a
cent out of it. Had he wanted to leave
the government service he might have
made a million out of it.

No Pension for Devery.

From the Philadelphia Record.
"Touchin' on an appetitinal" to the
bill to give "Big Bill" Devery, of New
York, a pension of \$2,000, with arrears
for nine years, Mayor Gaynor has in-
terposed a veto on the ground that
Devery had neglected his equities too
long. Devery was legislated out of his
office of police commissioner; had he
retired in the usual way his right to a
pension would have been clear. It only
seems to have occurred very lately to
the most entertaining and picturesque of
New York's police functionaries that he
was entitled to a pension and ought to
have a special act of legislature to en-
able him to get it. Mr. Gaynor thinks
his claim may have had some merit nine
or ten years ago, but that the merit has
evaporated.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance.

From the New York Sun.
It is said now that the terms of the
alliance are to be so modified that Eng-
land will not be compelled to aid Japan
in the event of the latter nation getting
into trouble with a power which has
concluded a special arbitration treaty
with Great Britain. This is only rational,
for otherwise the Japanese would be the
arbiters of the peace of the world, which
would be absurd. The Mikado is willing
to agree to the new plan. He might
as well take it this way, for if he took
the other attitude, the treaty would have
been allowed to expire in its entirety.

Rather Expensive.

From the National Monthly.
Seth Dunsberry was a tight-fisted,
hard-hearted old man. His brother
William, had just died, the neighbors had
been lank of proper treatment. Seth
hitched up and drove into town to have
the obituary notice printed in the weekly
paper.

"There ain't no charges, be there?" he
asked anxiously.
"Oh, yes, indeed," answered the editor.
"Our price is 12 an inch."
"Cracky," muttered the old man. "An'
Bill six foot two."

New Highway Town.

From the Baltimore Star.
Hazard, Ky., has joined the bright gal-
axy of highway towns, as witness the
following resolution passed by the town
council: "It is a matter of town pride
and hazard spirit to quit associating
with hogs on our streets. Every hog
owner will certainly not hesitate to keep
the hogs out of sight hereafter."

Impassant Prospects.

From the New York Tribune.
And, mind you, Lorimer has to endure
this sort of thing the whole summer
and considerably longer besides.

The Centenary of Thackeray's Birth.

Carlyle, in his description of William
Makepeace Thackeray, describes the
famous Victorian essayist as a "big,
fierce, hungry, weeping man," the cen-
tenary of whose birth was honored by
the Titmarsh Club of London July 18.

Carlyle's description of the famous
novelist was not a bad shot at the tem-
perament of Thackeray. He was big
physically as well as intellectually. He
was fierce against all sham and injustice.
He was hungry for love, and tears never
were far from his laughter and satire.
Charlotte Bronte, who prided herself on
her great powers of observation, after
reading "Vanity Fair," made for her-
self a preposterous picture of Thackeray
as a prophet, "the very master of that
working corpse who restores to life the
recluse of the warped system of things."

But coming to know him personally af-
terward she modified her poetic imagina-
tion, and she wrote that Thackeray's
feelings were not such as could be
gauged by ordinary calculation. "Vari-
able weather is what I should expect
from that quarter."

That was a just estimate of the man,
for Thackeray undeniably had the
changeable artistic temperament, and
well might have been the different sort
of man he was to be. He was worldly
and cold; he was a cynic, yet he had
sentiment; but generously was the lead-
ing note of his character.

In proof of this it is only necessary to
mention his generous appreciation of his
great rival, Dickens. Stories abound in
illustration of this attitude of Thackeray
toward his contemporary. Perhaps, the
most delightful is contained in a passage
in one of his lectures. It is a passage in
which he speaks of the love that children
had for the works of his more popular
rival, and told how his own children
would come to him and ask, "Why don't
you write books like Mr. Dickens?" In
the same vein is the delightful story he
used to tell of the two ladies with whom
at different times he used to discuss
Dickens' "Christmas Carol," and how
each concluded her remarks with the fervid
exclamation, "God bless him!" A
small-minded man would have kept that
story to himself.

William Makepeace Thackeray was
born at Calcutta, India, July 18, 1811.
His father was Richmond Thackeray,
son of W. M. Thackeray, of Hadley, in
Middlesex. Both his father and grand-
father were Indian civil servants, and
his mother, Anne Butler, was